

# Asheville Daily Gazette.

VOL. IV: NO. 158.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## OESTREICHER & CO

51 Patton Avenue.

We have grouped for special sale beginning Monday, December 4th, a few special lots of seasonal merchandise at specially attractive prices.

### UMBRELLAS

50 26-inch Mixed Serge Steel Rods Umbrellas, value \$1.39, at

**\$1.00.**

50 of same style but better quality, our usual low price of \$1.75 cut down to.....

**\$1.25.**

50 Twilled Silk "non-splitting" Gun Medal Handles—close rolling Steel Rods, an umbrella bought to sell at \$2.50 and well worth it. An elegant umbrella for holiday gift. Our price for this sale.....

**\$1.89.**

Other umbrellas at 48c., 75c., \$2.50, \$3.00 and up to \$12.50 each, but all of them marked down for this sale.

## OESTREICHER & CO

51 Patton Avenue.

## "MASSAGE," AND PACKS.

Treatment for: NERVOUS, RHEUMATIC and OTHER DISEASES. Special: THURE BRANDT MESSAGE FOR FEMALE DISEASES; ALSO FACE MASSAGE.

### PROF. EDWIN GRUNER,

Graduate Chemnitz College, Germany. Formerly with Oakland Heights Sanitarium. 65 S. MAIN ST. TELEPHONE 206. Home or Office Treatment. Office hours, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

### A NEW PENSION BILL.

Special to the Gazette. Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator Pritchard will tomorrow introduce in the senate a resolution that the act approved in June, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions for widows, minor children and dependent parents," is construed and held to mean all persons who served for ninety days in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not apply to those who served in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth regiments of volunteer infantry, who had prior service in the Confederate army and navy. W. A. H.

### THE CURRENCY BILL.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The house republican caucus tonight spent three hours considering the currency bill. No indications were given that any amendments or changes would be proposed. Congressman Overstreet expressed confidence after the caucus that the bill would pass without change.

### DISPENSARY OFFICERS IN A DESPERATE FIGHT

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 5.—A desperate fight took place this afternoon at a railroad bridge in Greenville county, near Greenville, between George Howard and Liquor Constables Cornwall, Cooley and Howard. Cornwall was mortally wounded. Cooley was shot through the arm and thigh.

### NOW WATCH VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Dec. 5.—Member Paterson of the house of delegates, introduced a bill today to amend the constitution in reference to the qualification of voters. The object of the bill will be to get rid of the ignorant and illiterate negro vote.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

### Clear and Interesting Discussion of the Great Questions Before Congress.

### Justice, Results and Object of our War in Philippines.

### FUTURE GOVERNMENT.

### The Situation in Cuba Also Fully Discussed and its Future.

### Steps Toward the Establishment of an Independent Government.

### CURRENCY LEGISLATION, THE TRUST PROBLEM AND THE SAMOAN AGREEMENT AMONG OTHER SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENT.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The president's message was submitted to congress at noon.

The message opens with a brief eulogy of the late Vice President Hobart, and continues:

#### GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$11,798,314.14 part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated \$10,982,004.36. Customs receipts were \$206,128,481.75 and those from internal revenue \$273,437,151.51. For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of \$89,111,559.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$640,968,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate \$600,958,112, leaving a surplus of \$40,000,000.

I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000.

#### THE CURRENCY.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver), and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The author ity should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time as conditions may require, and should provide for rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875.

While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government but on the contrary such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all of its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendation that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

The president recommends legislation to develop the merchant marine. He then discusses trusts as follows:

#### TRUSTS.

Combinations of capital organized in trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of congress. The industrial commission created

by the act of congress of June 8, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of the subject and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety of cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments which previously to the formation of the combination were carried separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer are obnoxious not only to the common law but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

The president quotes from the messages of Harrison and Cleveland as to trusts. Prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 have been frequently resorted to in the federal courts and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce, such as the trans-Missouri Freight association and the Joint Traffic association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of congress resulting in wise and judicious action.

Brief reference was made to affairs in Central and South America. Of the Nicaragua canal he says: The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action or even stronger now.

The president renews his recommendations of a year ago for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States.

The president is informed by our commissioner general to the Paris exposition that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors from every state in our country. The Alaskan boundary dispute is briefly alluded to and the president says: Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast territories of the United States with Great Britain.

#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our own concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that the war might be averted, our good offices would have been gladly tendered. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States consul was authorized upon the request of the British Government and with the consent of the South African and Orange Free State governments to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants.

The president speaking of the complications which have arisen

because of the killing of foreign citizens in the United States, such as the Italians in Louisiana, recommended that the subject be taken up anew and acted upon during the present session. He recommends that in case congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable to Manila. Of the Samoan agreement he says: The arrangement under which Samoa was administered had proved impracticable and unacceptable to all the powers concerned. To withdraw from the agreement and abandon the islands would not be compatible with our interests in the archipelago. To relinquish our rights in the harbor of Pago Pago, the best anchorage in the Pacific, the occupancy of which had been leased to the United States in 1878 by the first foreign treaty ever concluded by Samoa was not to be considered as regards the needs of our navy or the needs of our growing commerce with the east. We would not have regarded any proposition for the abrogation of the tri-partite control which did not confirm us in all our rights and safeguard all our national interests in the islands.

Our views commended themselves to the other powers. A satisfactory arrangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and England by virtue of which England retired from Samoa in view of compensations in other directions and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of the group lying to the east of the 171st degree of west longitude, embracing the islands of Tutuila, Ofu, Olosonga and Manua. I transmit to the senate for its constitutional action thereon, a convention, which, besides the provisions above mentioned, also guarantees us the same privileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial vessels in all of the islands of Samoa as those possessed by Germany.

#### CUBA.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted in part to a consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the conditions it imposed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between a sister government and has been given to its important provisions. The evacuation of Porto Rico having been already accomplished on October 18, 1898, nothing remained necessary there to continue the provisional military control of the island, until the congress should enact a suitable government for the ceded territory. Of the character and scope of the measures to that end I shall treat in another part of this message.

The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the first of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining under the direction of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve the public order and restore the conditions of peace so long disturbed by the insubordination and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be reached the high purposes proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress on the 19th of April, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction of control over Cuba, except for the purpose of restoring to the people the full and complete government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

#### SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the executive measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice, by placing wherever practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the natives; by instituting needed sanitary reforms; spreading education; by fostering industry and trade; by inculcating public morality, and, in short by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that plane of self-conscious respect and self-reliant unity which its enlightened community for self-government within its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for honesty and integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

#### OUR MISSION.

Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the wages of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies.

The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need.

On the 19th of August last an order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November. By the treaty of peace the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who shall be entitled to participate in the

## NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA IS STILL VERY SLOW

### Boers Occupy a Strong Position Near Modder River.—Joubert not Dead.

London, Dec. 5.—The Telegraph publishes a despatch under date of Modder River, November 30, which says that two British batteries ran out of ammunition during the fight at Modder River and were compelled to retire. They lost twenty-five horses, and the horses of officers were used to assist the guns out of action. Methuen's original intention was to take the town with bayonet after dark, but the troops were too exhausted. The enemy left many rifles and quantities of ammunition. The Boers occupy a strong position on a ridge six miles north of the town. Lancers were in contact with them November 30.

#### NO OFFICIAL NEWS.

London, Nov. 6.—There is no official news of any advance by either centers of operation in South Africa. The correspondents confidently expect that Methuen will reach Kimberley this week. General Buller is characteristically silent regarding his doings. All the indications are that he is not yet prepared to take the offensive. There is still four or five days delay in all official telegrams.

#### JOUBERT IS ALIVE.

The Telegraph's correspondent at Pietermaritzburg, in a despatch dated November 30, says Joubert is alive and well.

## FIGHTING IN LUZON.

### Hood's and Grant's Commands in Battle—Lawton Moving South.

Manila, Dec. 5.—Colonel Hood's command attacked 1,500 insurgents at San Miguel today. Colonel Lockett with the Eleventh cavalry is advancing from Bacove to Angat for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the insurgents from San Miguel.

General Lawton is gathering his forces and working south from San Isidro. The gunboat Laguna de Bay, stationed at Orani, reports that General Grant has had heavy fighting at Dinapuhpan. The result of the engagement is not known.

## FIGHTING THE YAQUIS.

### A Series of Engagements for the Mexicans Covering Ten Days.

Ortiz, Mex., Dec. 5.—A courier just arrived from the scene of the Yaqui Indian war, reports that the fighting between the Yaquis and General Torres' command ended November 28, the Indians retreating toward Tonichi, after a series of engagements covering a period of ten days. The courier says it is estimated that 200 Yaquis were killed and wounded during that time. The Mexicans lost 15 killed and thirty wounded. The Mexican forces, he reports, are in good condition and well prepared for a vigorous winter campaign.

## LEGAL BATTLE IN KENTUCKY WILL BEGIN TODAY

### The Official Count Gives Taylor 2,383 Majority.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—The state board of election commissioners finished the canvass this afternoon and the legal battle begins tomorrow. The board announced on adjournment that it would meet in the senate chamber and advised the lawyers on both sides to prepare to make arguments. In all the contested counties where county boards are compelled by injunction to report, supplementary returns are sent in stating that the first returns were sent against the will of the boards acting under injunction of the courts. The official figures show Taylor received 193,514 and Goebel 191,331, which gives Taylor a plurality of 2,383.

## "ON THE SQUARE"

### ALL THAT IS GOOD IN

### GROceries

### Clarence Sawyer,

### Successor to W. F. SNIDER.

### No. 6 North Court Square.

## ROBERTS MUST AWAIT INQUIRY

### House Refuses to Allow him to take the Oath of Office.

### Case Must First be Investigated by a Committee.

### ADVERSE VOTE 302 TO 31.

### Roberts Spoke in his own Behalf but did not Help Matters.

#### GROSVENOR'S INDIGNANT REPLY

TO THE POLYGAMIST—RECORD BROKEN IN THE HOUSE IN THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW BILLS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—By a vote of more than ten to one today the house decided that it would not permit Representative Roberts to take the oath until the charge against him shall be investigated by a special committee. This result was assured yesterday when Mr. Rae, of Arkansas, joined Taylor, of Ohio, in objecting to his being sworn in, but the immense majority surprised every one.

The discussion of the resolution referring Roberts' claim to a seat to a special committee, followed the reading of the president's message, and attracted more interest and attention than did the document. Taylor, Richardson and Roberts were the principal speakers. The former opened and closed, making a legal argument to sustain the contention that the house had the right and power to stop Roberts from taking the oath and the latter was ineligible on all alleged facts. Richardson contended that a member-elect with a proper certificate must be seated and the question of ineligibility considered later.

Roberts, in his own behalf, commanded admiration by the ability and courage he displayed, but failed to gain the sympathy of his audience. It is the impression that he hurt rather than helped his case.

The sensational episode was furnished in a three-minute speech by General Grosvenor, who indignantly repudiated Roberts' assertion that the president had knowingly appointed to office men guilty of the same crime charged against him and which he did not deny. The resolution was passed by a vote of three hundred and two to thirty-one, the negative vote being cast by twenty-nine democrats one republican and one silverite.

### MANY BILLS INTRODUCED.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The record was broken in the house yesterday in the matter of the introduction of bills. The total number introduced was 861, which was 200 greater than the total of any previous opening day. The number offered today were almost as great. Among the latter were the following:

By Kitchin, of North Carolina—To repeal the 10 per cent. tax on state bank notes.

By Burton, of Ohio—For the abrogation of the treaty with England restricting the building of warships on the great lakes.

By Stephen, of Texas—Joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to permit the levying of an income tax.

By Tawney, of Minnesota—Providing for a house committee on insular affairs which will have jurisdiction over legislation affecting insular possessions.

By Corliss, of Michigan—For laying a cable to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, the rate to be not more than 25 cents a word from San Francisco to Honolulu and a dollar to Manila.

Grant's No. 24 cures Colds and La Grippe. Quickly controls chills, fever and pain. 25c. at Grant's.

Grant's Digestive Cordial for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation. Price 50c at Grant's.

### EARLY HOLIDAY SHOPPERS.

To the people who wish to shop before the crowds get in we beg to invite your inspection of our lines which are now ready.

ARTHUR M. FIELD COMPANY.

LEADING JEWELERS,

Church Street and Patton Avenue,

Asheville, N. C.

## Some Real Estate Bargains.

Two choice lots on Montford avenue, cheap for cash. Ten room house, lot 77 by 215, easy terms, \$1,600. Five room house, 1 3-4 acre lot, \$1,050.

Twenty-three acre truck and fruit farm on macadamized road, 2 1-2 miles out. Fine vineyard, several thousand berry plants, Three room cottage and 3 room tenement, 2 chicken houses and yards (new) stable and barn room for 6 horses, \$3,000. We have for rent a number of desirable furnished and unfurnished houses. Give us a call.

## WILKIE & LaBARBE,

23 Patton Avenue.



## "ONCE LOVE WAS BLIND,"

but he isn't now; there are too many reliable opticians in the world. We fit the right glasses to the right eyes. Careful oculists know that their prescriptions will do little good if they are not carefully filled, and always insist on having them taken to

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(Continued on Fifth Page.)